

involved and the bone slightly eroded at the margin of the articular surface which is itself intact. On sections the large mass beneath the pectoral muscles, and in the axilla it is seen to be made up of a tolerably firm, and highly vascular structure. In the parts in the axilla an indistinct lobular arrangement can be seen. The surface of the section is greyish-white, and interspersed with blood-red areas of either congestion or extravasation. In the deeper parts it is drier and not so vascular. On opening the abdomen the liver is seen to project four inches below the costal border, and appears enlarged.

The *omentum* is small, and presents several small firm, reddish nodules. On inspecting the intestines and mesentery, a firm mass the size of an orange is seen to occupy the latter organ. Scattered over the mesentery, chiefly at its intestinal margin, are small nodular masses ranging in size from a pea to a marble. The peritoneal cavity contains 4 oz. of turbid, reddish fluid, but no lymph nor any signs of inflammation. The attachment of the diaphragm corresponds on the left side with the fourth rib on the right side with the third.

On opening the thorax one or two small firm nodules are found in the anterior mediastinum. The *pericardial* sac contains $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of bloody serum. The right auricle of the heart contains a thick and gelatinous clot, which is continuous through the auriculo-ventricular opening to the ventricle, and so up the pulmonary artery, where it is colourless. The left auricle also contains a partially decolourized clot. Nothing abnormal in the orifices or valves of the organ. In the anterior wall of the left ventricle, towards its left border, is a cancerous nodule the size of a cherry, involving the muscular substance. Scattered throughout both lungs are numerous firm nodules, ranging in size from small marbles to a pigeon's egg. At the root of the left lung is a very large nodule, which appears continuous with the cancerous bronchial glands in the neighborhood. These bodies are very large, especially those just below the bifurcation. The pleural surfaces are covered over with innumerable small, opaque, fibroid masses, elevated chiefly upon pyramidal areas, and at the junction of the septa they are firm and nodular.